Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

LITTLE MABEL.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Beloved little Mabel,
She perished in the spring;
When the flowers began to blossom,
When the birds began to sing.
Our precious little Mabel,
Had been fading all the year;
For though she was our idol,
We could not keep her here.

Had you seen our little Mabel,
You would have lov'd her well,
For everybody loved her,
More than words can tell.
Our Beautiful, lost Mabel,
With eyes of dewey jet,
With the voice of rippling music,
I see and hear her yet!

Our blessed little Mabel,
Now lieth fast asleep.
In the heart of a green valley,
Where the early violets weep;
Where the sighing trees above her,
Weave shadows o'er her bed;
Where the low, sad winds of summer,
Sing dirges round her head.
Where the lapse of silver fountains
Upon the still air flow,
And round her grave the Angels
Do softly come and go.

At home our little Mable,
Shone like the morning star,
Which lights the mellow heaven,
And sends its rays afar.
Our holy little Mabel,
Was a cherub from the sky,
Whom God had sent to teach us
How we must live and die.

A Little German Story.

A countryman one day returning from the city, took home with him five of the finest peaches one could possibly desire to see, and, as his children had never beheld the fruit before, they rejoiced over them exceedingly, calling them fine apples, with rosy cheeks, and soft plum like skins. The father divided them among his four children, and retained one for their mother. In the evening, ere the children retired to their chamber, the father questioned them by asking:

"How did you like the rosy apples?"

"Very much, indeed, dear father," said the eldest boy; "it is a beautiful fruit, so acid and yet so nice and soft to the taste: I have carefully preserved the stone that I may cultivate a tree."

"Right and bravely done," said the father, "that speaks well for regarding the future with care, as is becoming in a young husbandman."

"I have eaten mine and thrown the stone away," said the youngest, "besides which, mother gave me half of hers. Oh! it tasted so sweet and melting in my mouth."

"Indeed," answered the father, "thou hath not been prudent. However, it was very natural and child-like, and displays wisdom enough for your years."

"I have picked up the stone," said the second son, "which my little brother threw away, cracked it, and eaten the kernel; it was sweet to the taste, but my peach I have sold for so much money, that when I go to the city I can get twelve of them."

The parent shook his head reproveingly, saying, "Beware, my boy of avarice. Prudence is all very well, but such conduct as yours is unchild-like and unnatural. Heaven guard thee, my child, from the fate of a miser.—And you, Edmund?" asked the father, turning to his third son, who frankly replied,

"I have given my peach to the son of our neighbor, the sick George, who had the fever. He would not take it, so I left it on his bed, and have just come away."

"Now," said the father, "who has done the best with his peach?"

"Brother Edmund!" the three exclaimed aloud; "brother Edmund!"

Edmund was still and silent; and the mother kissed him with tears of joy in her eyes.

No Rain for more than four Months.—We copy the following from the Galveston News of the 5th instant:

"The Christian Advocate of this morning says it is now four months and four days since we have had rain in this city, though we have had slight showers in that time, which did very little good. This certainly is a long time to do without rain. The principal suffering here results from the injury to gardens, and the want of good water for the ordinary purposes of life. Our cisterns are now nearly all exhausted, and even water for drinking is becoming scarce. For most other uses our citizens have to resort to wells, which furnish water more or less brackish, but which answers for washing and other purposes. When we are again to have rain passes all our power of conjecture. We have had to pay exorbitant prices for nearly all the necessaries of life, and now, to add to the burdens which have fallen so heavily on the poorer classes, they are having to buy even water, at a price that renders the strictest economy in the use of it absolutely necessary."

The Wheat Crop.

A gentleman who has travelled through a great part of the Western States within a few weeks, says that in nearly every place he has been the prospect of a large crop of wheat is in the highest degree favorable.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 2, 1855.

LETTER OF REV. JOHN A. COLLINS!

BALTIMORE, May 5, 1854.

My Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 3d inst., referring to a conversation we had during my late visit to Bedford, in regard to the Protest of the 3000 New England Clergymen, presented to the Senate of the United States, against the passage of the Nebraska Bill; and asking me to give you my views "in full" upon the subject, has been received.

I am far from supposing, that the opinions of one so humble as myself, upon a public matter, are of any consequence; still, as you desire them, I will not withhold them from you—though, in complying with your request, I may be charged with extraordinary temerity, for presuming to come in contact with upwards of 3000 New England Clergymen, and their 25 North-Western Allies. I conform, however, to your wish the more readily, because I believe that the objections to the course of the Clergy referred to, which force themselves upon my mind, are instinctive with every American.

The obnoxious feature of this movement, the one which stamps its whole character, and justifies the objectionable inferences and implications, which may be drawn from it, is that those who made the protest, and signed it, did so, not as citizens, but as "ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ"—professing to act, not in the name, or in behalf of the American people, or any part of them; but "in the name of Almighty God," and "in his presence;" and, in their ministerial character, alone, they *solemnly protest* against the passage of the Nebraska Bill:—*a direct attempt to influence Congress by Clerical dictation*. This is a high and unwarrantable assumption—first, because the parties claim to speak in the name of God, for which there is no authority; and, secondly, because they seek to control the legislation of Congress, in a particular instance, by a power unknown to the Constitution and the laws. Not the least significant sign in the proceeding in question, is that the participants in it, do not deign to *petition*, but adopt the higher measure of *solemn protest*, plainly showing, that they assumed a prerogative above the resort of the people in such cases. It is not surprizing that this array of a new power to operate in political matters, awakened opposition and aroused the jealousy of the guardians of the public liberty; for, if submitted to and sanctioned, it would soon render inoperative those wise and most precious provisions of the Constitution, which disconnect Church and State; and would at no distant day, dictate the action of the National Legislature; and we should have the connexion of the two, in its most odious form, which, not being regulated by law, but managed by an organization foreign thereto, would make the civil the slave of ecclesiastical authority. The Constitution of the United States does not know ministers of the Gospel *as such*. They can only be recognized here *as citizens*. In Countries where Church and State are united, the case is different. There they have Lords temporal and Lords spiritual, the Commons *and the People*. The Church, as part of the State, may speak potentially. It is not so in this land of freedom and equality.—By our institutions, all power emanates from the people; and we are all *the people*, one common people without distinction of classes or special privileges to any; and the clergy only form part of the aggregate mass of the people.—To accomplish any purpose of political bearing, legally and Constitutionally, they must move with their fellow-citizens, fully identify themselves with them, without claiming any superior influence or prerogative arising out of their calling as ministers of the Gospel. This is as it ought to be: and so may it ever remain.

Again, church organizations in this Country are simply voluntary associations, and the power and authority of clergymen are conferred by the respective denominations to which they belong: and are restricted in their operation to that sphere alone. They cannot go beyond that limit in the exercise of their functions. They are not, nor any one of them, nor any association of them, nor all of them combined, vested with plenipotentiary robes to dictate the religion of the Country, much less its legislation.

But the first Resolution, attached to the Protest of the North Western Clergymen, a copy it would seem of the one from New England, is a fair comment upon both: and sets forth the new power in its true light. It reads as follows, to wit: "Resolved, 1st., That the ministry is the divinely appointed institution, for the *declaration* and *enforcement* of God's will upon all points of moral and religious truth: and that, as such, it is their duty to reprove, rebuke, and exhort with all authority." Extract the essence of this resolution, and it comes out the old dogma, *of the divine right to rule*, claimed for themselves, by the ministry in some branches of the Church, which has been the nucleus wherever circumstances favored of the religious despotisms that have cursed the world.

The doctrine of the resolution, seems to be that by divine appointment, ministers of the Gospel have been constituted a separate class, endowed with plenary powers, to say what the *will of God* is, and enforce that will upon State authorities, as well as upon the Church. A sweeping claim this! None can be more comprehensive. The error in this doctrine and of the framers of the resolution consists in a great misconception of the character and powers of the Christian ministry. It has not the same authority now, the apostles possessed. For special purposes extraordinary powers were conferred upon them. In their day, or previous to it, Revelation had not been completed—and they had *to declare* and make known the *will of God*, which had not previously been revealed, though its great outlines were contained in the Gospel of Christ—they were commanded to preach—and, for the accomplishment of this great purpose, they were endowed with plenary inspiration. Their teachings are infallibly the teachings of God; and, for that reason they constitute a part of revealed truth. But the apostolic ministry completed the circle of Revelation, and the *will of God* is fully declared to mankind in the Bible.

Clergymen of the present day cannot be said to declare the will of God, in the sense the apostles did—they have access to none now but what is equally accessible to the laity. As *expounders* of the word of God, fully made ready for them by Revelation; as *an instrumentality* for the conversion of the world, and for "feeding the flock of Christ," ministers subserve a most important interest—but they do not inherit the powers of the Apostles: and the plea made for them, as is substantially done in the resolution that, by Divine appointment, they have been erected into a spiritual corporation, through which as its only channel the will of God can be communicated, is alike unsound in theology and unsafe for the cause of civil and religious liberty.

The other point embraced in the resolution, which asserts the Divine institution of the ministry, to enforce the will of God "upon all points of moral and religious truth," with its obvious application, is equally untenable. Here a misconception again occurs as to the powers of the christian ministry in matters of discipline, as though, in this respect, they are equal with those of the apostles, which is not the case. The apostles founded and organized the Church, and, by the inspiration under which they acted, laid down originally and authoritatively the principles of moral and religious discipline for the government thereof. They had a Divine warrant for this, not descending to ministers by inheritance. In all properly regulated religious bodies now, ministers cannot, of their own will, and in virtue of their office, enforce discipline upon the people of their charges.—They must be governed and guided in its administration by the regulations of the body to which they belong. It is evident, however, that reference is not had to the Church or its members in the phase of the resolution under discussion, nor to the duty of ministers to employ, in their pulpit, and other efforts, in the cause of truth, all the ingenuity, argument, eloquence, and zeal they can command to rebuke, fearlessly, the vices of the world. That is not the aim of the resolution. The parties to it intended to administer rebuke in their official character, as ministers of the Gospel, to the Senate of the United States—a body over which, as Clergymen, they had no jurisdiction, for having passed a law obnoxious to them: and as their ground of justification, for this bold, and, I had like to have said, arrogant assumption, advance the doctrine that the ministry is divinely instituted to enforce the will of God! In this application of their supposed prerogatives, they go beyond apostolic authority. The Apostles never claimed the right to interfere with the action of the authorities of the State.—Such duty had not been assigned them. It is not contained in their commission, which only commands them to "preach the Gospel:" and no where in their acts, or those of their master, is such an attempt made. Doubtless, those who drew the resolution had their eye upon the 15th v. of the 2d Chap. Epistle to Titus, which reads—"These things speak and exhort, and rebuke with all authority. Let no man despise thee." But as is shown by the context, and the whole Chapter, the resort fails them. Paul is directing Titus, the pastor or bishop of the Church of the Cretians, how to conduct himself in his official relation, and teaching him the Christian and social virtues he is to inculcate upon the members of his flock. No fair or forced construction of the passage can make it sustain the claim here made for ministers of the Gospel to meddle with or seek to rule the legislation of Congress.

As we have no National Ministry of the Gospel in the United States—and God forbid we ever may have—our legislators would be in a sad dilemma, if the had to consult the *clergy*, for the will of God, or the religious or moral character of measures pending before them.—Where should they apply—to the Catholic or Protestant side of the question, or to which denomination, among the many that divide the Protestant faith? Each has its ministry claiming, *par excellance*, to be *the ministry*; and, to a greater or less extent, ruling out or questioning the validity of others: and all standing upon the same basis in a civil point of view. The result of such effort would be "confusion worse confounded."

The claims for the divine right of Kings and Bishops to rule, generally go together. In our country, the first has been theoretically and practically repudiated, we trust forever: The second has been left to its own merits, and the discussion and decision of theological polemics. Of the two departments of the "divine right" theory, if either had to be, I would decidedly prefer to see the Kingly enthroned in preference to the Priestly—and why?—because ecclesiastical despotism, is more terrible, greatly more to be dreaded, than civil. The former enslaves the conscience of man, and makes him willing to wear any chains that may be forged for him, or do any work his masters may assign him:—it has more oppressed mankind—has been more relentlessly persecuting—has shed more blood—has been more hatefully despotic and tyrannical—has done more mischief to the interests of society, than civil despotism; and, in addition to the direct work of oppression, death and destruction committed by ecclesiastical tyranny—it has been the main support of Kingly despots, in their deeds of enormity and cruelty. Happily, in this glorious Republic, we are free from both—nor does the corrupting influence of the union of Church and State, mar the beauty of our institutions. Let us keep it so—and see to it that clerical dignitaries—ministers of the gospel—while they are treated with respect due their office, be not permitted, by virtue simply of their calling, to control the civil legislature, and lay the foundation of a structure that may again, (as it has in time past,) overshadow State authority, and thus obscure, if not destroy, the light of freedom that gleams so brilliantly over this happy land. In this respect, no less than others, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

You will perceive, I express no opinion of the propriety or impropriety, of the wisdom or folly, the policy or impolicy, of the objects contemplated in the Nebraska Bill. I leave that where the Constitution leaves it.—My remarks have reference solely to the course pursued and the doctrines laid down by the New England and North-Western Clergymen. I have no right nor reason to question their piety or patriotism—and I do not. But I believe, whatever their intentions were, how pure soever they may have been, and however honestly they may qualify and explain their action—that it was wrong—threatening in its appearance, calculated to array the civil and ecclesiastical authority in angry strife, contrary to the fundamental principles on which the Republic is based—ominous of evil, and only evil; and, I therefore express my unqualified condemnation of it. The rebuke it received was justly merited; and I am somewhat astonished that it has not waked up more general and decided opposition than it appears to have done, especially from the clergy.

Having, my dear Sir, complied with your request with great pleasure, I subscribe myself,

Yours, truly,

JOHN. A. COLLINS.

To Gen. Geo. W. Bowman,
Editor Gazette,
Bedford, Pa.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, declines a re-election to Congress, and assigns as his reason therefor the fact that a large number of his old political friends (whigs) seemed to be entering into new combinations with *new objects, purposes* and *principles*, of which he was not informed, and never could be, according to the rules of their action and the opinions he entertains.—Hence he concludes that they have no further use for him as their representative. Mr. Stephens then proceeds to give his views at full length as to Know-Nothingism, condemning and repudiating the organization and its principles and objects. Sooner than surrender his national principles by joining the Know-Nothings, he retires from a position which his splendid talents, as well as his devotion to constitutional principles, had so long adorned. We extract the following from his letter:

"In my opinion, no man is fit to represent a free people who has any private or secret objects or aim that he does not openly avow, or who is not ready and willing at all times, when required or asked, candidly and *truthfully* to proclaim to the assembled multitude not only his principles, but his views and sentiments upon all questions that may come before him in his representative capacity. It was on this *basis* that representative government was founded, and on this alone can it be maintained in purity and safety. And if any *secret* party shall ever be so far successful in this country as to bring the government in all its departments and functions under the baneful influence of its control and power, political *ruin* will inevitably ensue. No truth in politics can be more easily and firmly established, either by reason or from history, upon principle or authority, than this. These are my opinions, candidly expressed.

"But I have been anticipating somewhat. I was on the *preliminary question*—that is, the *secrecy* which lies at the foundation of the party—that atmosphere of darkness in which 'it lives, and moves, and has its being,' and without which probably it could not exist. I do not, however, intend to stop with that. I will go further, and give now my opinions upon those questions which are said to be within the range of its *secret object* and *aims*. The principles as published (or those principles which are attributed to the order, though no body, as an organized party, avow them) have, as I understand them, two *leading ideas*, and two only. These are a *proscription* by an exclusion from office of all Catholics as a class, and a *proscription* of all persons of foreign birth as a class—the latter to be accomplished not only by an exclusion from office of all foreigners who are now citizens by naturalization, but to be more effectually carried out by an abrogation of the naturalization law for the future, or such an amendment, as would be virtually tantamount to it. These, as we are told, are the great ostensible objects for all this machinery—these oaths, pledges, secret signs, equivocations, denials, and what not. And what I have to say of them is, that if these, in deed and in truth, be the principles thus attempted to be carried out, then I am opposed to both of them, openly and unqualifiedly.

"But to pass to the other view of these principles—that is, the consideration of them as questions of public policy. With me they both stand in no better light in this aspect than they do in the other. The *first* assumes temporal jurisdiction in *forum conscientia*,—to which I am quite as much opposed as I am to the *spiritual powers* controlling the *temporal*. One is as bad as the other—both are bad. I am utterly opposed to mingling religion with politics in any way whatever; and especially am I opposed to making it a test in qualifications for civil office. Religion is a matter between a man and his Creator, with which governments should have nothing to do. In this country the constitution guaranties to every citizen the right to entertain whatever creed he pleases, or no creed at all, if he is so inclined; and no other man has a right to pry into his conscience to inquire what he believes, or what he does not believe. As a citizen and as a member of society he is to be judged by his *acts*, and not by his *creed*. A Catholic, therefore, in our country, and in all countries, ought, as all other citizens, to be permitted to stand or fall in public favor and estimation upon his *own individual merits*. 'Every tub should stand upon its own bottom.'"

The Examiner on Pollock Again!

The Independent Whig took the Examiner to task for criticising Gov. Pollock's appointments: and alleges, on the authority of the Harrisburg Herald, that Mr. Darlington was himself an applicant for office, and feels sore because of his disappointment. Of course this is all gammon—and the Examiner of Wednesday last pitches into them, Governor and all, in the following caustic strain:

The Harrisburg *Herald* is published by the Rev. Stephen Miller, Gov. Pollock's Flour Inspector, and is regarded as the Governor's organ. We now pronounce its assertion that the editor of this paper was an applicant for office under Gov. Pollock, a wilful and deliberate falsehood. If the Herald spoke *by authority*, we extend the charge to its master, although we can hardly be brought to believe the Governor has got so low as to resort to such means of defence. Nevertheless, he is responsible for the language of his organ, and unless he causes it promptly to retract, we shall be obliged to exhibit the Governor of Pennsylvania in a very humiliating position.

The editor of the Examiner *did* feel an interest in the success of one or two gentlemen who were applicants for appointment to inspectorships—gentlemen whom we knew to be qualified for the respective posts for which they applied—whose long and unremitted zeal in behalf of Whig principles, and whose unflinching fidelity to the Whig flag in the darkest hours of adversity, seemed to entitle them to remembrance in the day of prosperity. They were original "Pollock-men," too: the men who "set the ball in motion" which carried the present incumbent into the executive chair. When these gentlemen were all passed coldly by and the most lucrative office in the Governor's gift (leather inspector) bestowed upon a yankee, but a few years resident of the State, and unknown as a politician—when the inspectorship of flour was given to a canting, hypocritical preacher like the publisher of the *Herald* to the exclusion of meritorious practical men—when other lucrative offices were bestowed upon locofocos who left their party because they were not considered worth the fodder for which they incessantly bawled—we felt vexed and mortified, and as is our custom, expressed our thoughts in plain language. The Governor's organ can only reply by fabricating the mean falsehood that our remarks were owing to disappointed personal aspirations.

If the publisher of the *Herald* holds the flour inspectorship in consideration of "bearing false witness" against those who dare to speak boldly their opinion of the acts of his master, it is perhaps well he got it. A high minded man would not hold the office on such terms; and the Governor probably knew he was getting a proper instrument for the duty required to be performed.

Incidents of Steamboat Travel.

We find the following interesting incidents that transpired recently, in a letter addressed to the Louisville Courier:

The passengers of the far-famed and sumptuous Eclipse were transferred, after waiting about fifteen hours at Paducah, to the Statesman. This was necessary as there was not water enough for this monarch of steamboats to reach Louisville. Among this large number was "a new comer," who had been ushered into this world of toil and sorrow a few hours before the Eclipse landed at Paducah. His parents were deck passengers, and hence his advent was unknown to the officers and passengers of the boat. After a few hours this circumstance was made known, and the young traveller, with his mother, found in a suffering condition, were brought to the ladies' cabin, where every provision was made for their comfort by the ladies which humanity and sympathy could suggest. Dr. Palmer, of Washington county, prescribed the proper medicines, and a few hours of proper attention and care saved the life of this emigrant women.

In a short time these facts were known to all the passengers, and a general interest manifested. It was gratifying to witness the sympathy, because it proved that hard times cannot dry up the fountains of humanity, and that strangers become friends when summoned together by the call of charity. Trunks were speedily opened by the ladies, and soon the distinguished guest was provided with appropriate clothing, and made as comfortable as if his advent had been made in regal splendor. Such dispatch and ingenuity under circumstances of distress are peculiar to woman. The necessity and the means were perceived simultaneously, and the execution of a charitable work was accomplished before a man could have ascertained whether it was his duty to do any thing at all.

The stranger was exhibited with feelings akin to maternal pride, and took his journey around the ladies cabin with composure, "the observed of all observers," and yet without "a name." Certainly none are so poor as not to be entitled to a name. It was proposed by some that a name should be given him; by others that a contribution would be better, and finally that he should have both; but no one should give the *name* without *ten dollars* paid over in good Kentucky money. Round went the hat, and the first man to whom it was passed, Mr. Thomas S. Geohegan, of Hardin county, threw in a ten dollar Kentucky note, to which thirty dollars was added by the other passengers. A resolution was then adopted, fixing the name and calling upon Bishop Kavanagh, also a passenger, to baptize the child. Although the naming of the child was commenced in a joke, an assemblage of more than one hundred witnessed this solemn and impressive baptism with close attention.—The excellent Bishop improved this opportunity with pertinent remarks, which for a few minutes made the cabin seem like a place of public worship. The sponsor took the child, and after a fervent prayer in its behalf, as well for its parents as those who presented it, the Bishop baptized Thomas Shipley Geohegan, into plenary membership of the church of God. Another prayer was offered, and the ceremony ended. A few who had looked upon "the christening" as a joke, at first could hardly suppress their mirth; but in a few minutes all were attentive, and appeared glad that the child had found so liberal a sponsor, who thus publicly pleged himself in one of the most solemn sacraments of the church to give a listening ear, a warm heart and a liberal hand to its appeal.

Adventure with a Serpent on the River Amazon.

At an early dawn our travelers, who had passed the night in the cabin of the balza (boat) prepared to move on their journey. Guapo united the cable and drew the end on board. The balza began to move, slowly at first, for the current under the bushes was very slight. All at once the attention of the voyagers was called to the strange conduct of the pet monkey. That little creature was running to and fro, first upon the roof of the taldo, then down again, all the while uttering the most piercing shrieks, as if something was biting off its tail. It was observed to look upward to the branch of the zamang, as if the object it dreaded was in that duarter. The eyes of all were suddenly bent in the same direction. What was their horror on beholding, stretched along the branch, the hideous body of an enormous serpent! Only a part of it could be seen; the hinder half and the tail were hidden among the bromelias and vines that in huge masses clustered around the trunk of the zamang, and the head was among the leaflets of the mimosa; but what they saw was enough to convince them that it was a snake of the largest size—the great "water boa"—the terrible anaconda!

The part of the body in sight was full as thick as a man's thigh, and covered with black spots, or botches, upon a ground of dingy yellow. It was seen to glisten as the animal moved; for the latter was in motion, crawling along the branch outward! The next moment its head appeared from the pendulous leave, and its long, forking tongue, protruding several inches from its mouth, seemed to feel the air in front of it. His tongue kept playing backward and forward, and its viscid covering glittered under the sunbeam, adding to the hideous appearance of the snake.

To escape from passing within its reach would be impossible. The balza was gliding directly under it. It could launch itself abroad at will; it could seize upon any one of the party without coming from the branch; it could coil its body around them with the contracting power of its muscles. It could do all this; for it had crushed before now the tapir, the roebuck, and even the jaguar himself. All on board the boat knew its dangerous power too well; and of course terror was visible in every countenance.

Don Pablo seized the axe, and Guapo laid hold of his machete (large bowie knife.) Donna Isidor, Leon and little Leona were standing (fortunately they were) by the door of the taldo; and, in obedience to the cries and hurried gestures of Don Pablo and the Indian, they rushed in and flung themselves down. They had scarcely disappeared inside, when the forward part of the balza, upon which stood Don Pablo and Guapo, came close to the branch, and the head of the serpent was on a level with their own. Both aimed their blows almost at the same instant, but their footing was unsteady, and the boa drew back at the moment and both missed their aim.—The next moment the current had carried them out of reach, and they had no opportunity to strike a second blow.

The moment they had passed, the hideous head again dropped down and hung directly over, as if waiting. It was a moment of intense anxiety to Don Pablo. His wife and children! Would it select one for its victim, and leave the others, or ———

He had but little time for reflection. Already the head of the snake was within three feet of taldo door. His eyes were glaring; it was about to dart down. "Oh God! have mercy! exclaimed Don Pablo, falling on his knees. "Oh God!"

At that moment a loud scream was heard. It came from the taldo, and at the same instant the monkey was seen leaping out from the door. Along with the rest it had taken shelter within; but just as the head of the snake came in sight, a fresh panic seemed to seize upon it, and, as if under the influence of fascination, it leaped screaming in the direction of the terrible object. It was met half way. The wide jaws closed upon it, its shrieks were stifled, and the next moment its silken body, along with the head of the anaconda, disappeared among the leaves of the mimosa. Another moment passed, the balza swept clear of the branch, and floated triumphantly into the open water.

Don Pablo sprang to his feet, ran into the taldo, and after embracing his wife and children, knelt down and offered thanks to God for their most miraculous deliverance.

A Boston Lawyer.

A lawyer in Boston has got into trouble with a jury, for calling them the "greatest set of skunks he ever knew." After speaking in this disrespectful manner of them, he said to one of them:

"You are the only man I know on the jury, and I shall rely on you. I have now about forty liquor cases in court, and expect to gain half of them. A disagreement of the jury is just as good for my purpose, you know, as an acquittal."

The jury brought the matter to the notice of the court, and the result was that his name was stricken from the rolls of the court for six months.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 1, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Supreme Court.

☞The People of Bedford County will be gratified to learn that the Judges of the Supreme Court have determined to hold a Session of that Court in Bedford to commence on the 10th of August, when all the cases for this County will be disposed of.

We trust the Judges will be so much pleased with our place that they will hereafter make it one of their *permanent* places of holding Court, as they have the right to do, under a late Act of Assembly.

LETTER OF REV. JOHN A. COLLINS!

☞We re-publish to-day the able and eloquent Letter of Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS to which we alluded in the Gazette of last week. It will be found on the first page. It is one of the eminent productions of the age; and, coming from such a source, will command general respect and admiration.

The country, to a great extent, owes its present state of WICKEDNESS and DEBAUCHERY to the the conduct of the "*Three Thousand New England Clergymen*" and their *Allies* in the MINISTRY, (together with the aid of certain RELIGIOUS (?) newspapers,) than to any other cause, a state of things clearly predicted in this masterly Letter, which has never been answered except by an *anonymous* scribbler in a scurrilous political newspaper! Let all true CHRISTIANS read it, and cherish its sentiments as they revere the character of the distinguished gentleman that penned it.

The Examiner on Pollock Again!

☞We invite especial attention to an article on the first page from the Lancaster *Examiner* in reference to the appointments of Governor POLLOCK. The Examiner, be it remembered, was one of Pollock's warmest supporters at the last election. Know Nothingism is in a pitiable condition, truly.

☞The Know Nothing Whigs ought to get a few more FOREIGN GERMANS to write letters in favor of "*Americans ruling America*," as they did in Virginia—they ought to get a few more old gray-headed men to insult Democratic meetings by commanding "SAM" to "STAND UP" and exhibit himself after the manner in which the keepers of a "Menagerie" stir up the Monkeys—and they ought to perpetrate a few more *Puns* to the effect that "all Democrats will like-WISE perish!" Perhaps it might relieve their distresses somewhat!

☞The Hon. H. A. STEPHENS, of Georgia, for many years one of the leading WHIG members of Congress, has published a Letter declining to be a candidate for re-election, on the ground that the Whigs, as a Party, have joined the Know Nothings, to which he can never belong. We publish a portion of his letter on the first page, with the expectation that it will be read with thrilling interest by all our patrons. This is the way for a Whig to speak who professes to be opposed to the Dark Lantern Order!

The Liquor Law.

☞Of all the laws that have ever been passed in this or any other Commonwealth in the Union, we think the *Know Nothing Liquor Law* passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania last winter is the *meanest*, *silliest*, and most *contemptible* that any prople have ever yet been called upon to witness. If it had emanated from a *Lunatic* asylum instead of a Pennsylvania Legislature, it could not have presented a more sickly *hotch-potch* of double distilled nonsense. No body pretends to understand it, and almost every Judge in the State seems to have placed a different construction upon its provisions. In some counties *all Licenses* have been refused—whilst in others they have been granted until October. Whilst one section positively and unqualifiedly repeals the power of *County Treasurers* to issue Licenses to Stores and Eating houses to sell Liquors, Beer and Ale, Mr. POLLOCK's Attorney General has issued an official circular construing the Law as giving the right to this class of dealers in Liquor to sell until the first of October!!! Now, his opinion is worth nothing more than that of any other Lawyer in the State; and if men are "*caught up*" by adopting *his opinion* as the Whigs of Virginia and elsewhere were in betting their money on "*Sam's Oath*," some of them will find themselves in *Prison* at a time, perhaps, when they considered themselves *as safe* as the Know-Nothings of Bedford did their *candidate for Governor* of the old Dominion on last Monday morning, when they firmly believed his majority would reach 40 or 50,000!! Even the most blind and benighted followers of Know Nothingism have not the hardihood to defend this Law, notwithstanding it is the legitimate bantling of a Know Nothing Legislature, and received the "*approval*" and signature of a Know Nothing Governor—and, the people of BEDFORD COUNTY will not fail to remember that they are especially and personally indebted to FR. JORDAN for the passage of this contemptible Bill, in the Senate, where it only carried by one vote! Now, if Mr. Jordan had apprized the people of this District that he intended to vote for an *abomination* like the liquor law about which we are speaking, we do not believe he could have received a thousand votes in the three counties. We are told that Mr. Jordan was a *great man* at Harrisburg—that he made speeches by the hour!—a point we have no disposition to argue. We would remark, however, that *Lawyers of small calibre* always try to hide their natural deficiencies by a continued *gabble*, and in this way never fail to acquire the contempt of all-right thinking men.

The following article from the Philadelphia *News*, a Know Nothing paper, of Saturday last, is in point:

When doctors disagree, who shall decide?—The Liquor Law passed by the late Legislature seems to receive as many different constructions as there are Judges in the State. Attorney General Franklin has given a written opinion, that the existing laws regulating the Liquor traffic will continue in force until October next, the time the New law goes into operation, and this opinion is coincided in by Judge Pearson, of the Dauphin District, Judge Hegins, of the Schuylkill District, and others, and seems to us to be the plain common sense construction of the law, if any such can be applied to it.

Other Judges differ, however, with the Attorney General and those coinciding with him. Among these is Judge Jordan of the Northumberland District. He, we notice, decided at the session of the Montour County Court, that County Treasurers cannot issue licenses at all under the present law. Judge Galbreath of the Erie District, has, on the other hand, decided that the new law repeals all the laws now in force, and that until October next, anybody may sell liquor that chooses, with or without license.

These conflicting opinions and decisions of a number of our ablest lawyers and soundest jurists are a sad commentary on the crude character of the law, and are, in themselves, ample evidence that it was not framed with that care, nor passed in that cautious spirit, which should ever characterize legislation on so important a subject, and which is likely to affect the rights and interests of so large a portion of the businessmen of the Commonwealth.—*Phila. News.*

Democratic Prospects.

☞The prospects of the Democratic Party were never brighter than they are just now.—All the indications on this point are clear and unmistakeable. Pennsylvania will be redeemed next fall beyond the shadow of a doubt, thus securing a Democratic U. S. Senator for the old Keystone—and, the result of the election in Virginia settles the question of the next Presidency in favor of the Democracy, a fact admitted by the New-York *Herald* the leading organ of Know Nothingism.—All *honest* Democrats who were *deceived* will *come back*, and be truer to their former faith than ever—and, for every *disappointed office-seeker we lose* we will gain ten honest men from the ranks of the old Whig line, who refuse to be sold like cattle in the market. There are now but *two* parties in this country—the *Democratic* and the *Know Nothing*. There is no neutral, no middle ground, and all who do not rally under the Flag of Democracy, *must* rally under the black Flag of Know Nothingism, no matter what their professions. He that is not for us is against us.

☞The following communication from one of our most worthy citizens should command the earnest attention of those to whom it is directed:

For the Bedford Gazette.

A TOWN CLOCK.

Is there any good reason why we should not have a Town-Clock in Bedford? The cost of such a useful and necessary article is not great. Many a town of less pretensions and ability than ours, has its useful and highly-valued Clock.—We have a most admirable place for one—the cupola of the Court House. Our citizens have shown themselves public-spirited and generous, on several occasions, when some important improvement was needed. Now, here is a small and comparatively unexpensive improvement—not a mere ornament—but one of the necessaries of civilized life. Can we not have it? If our Town Fathers were to go on, and procure the Clock at the public expense, would not every tax-payer commend them for their enterprize and well-doing—for their wise regard to the public welfare? If it were thought best to raise the amount required by subscription, who, in our town, or the country around it, would not cheerfully contribute to so useful an undertaking?

"Time is money;" and the "Dollar and Cents" argument ought to induce every citizen to urge forward this project. I feel persuaded, that, for want of a public regulator, time is squandered away, in Bedford, at the rate of hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars annually.—Every man of business habits—every woman who wishes to be methodical in her household arrangement, daily feels the want of a well-regulated public Time-Piece—a great Clock, that, day and night, would, in ponderous tones, teach the important lesson that time is fleeting, and that what our hands find to do, we should do it quickly. A well-kept Clock upon the Court House, by which all the time-pieces in town and country could be regulated—and which also would be the standard for religious and other meetings—for funerals, and business engagements, would add immensely to the comfort of every person of proper feelings and habits in our community. As a general thing I do not approve of "striking," and I am not fond of "strikers:" but in the matter of a Town-Clock, give me a "good striker"—and one that can *speak* as well as *strike*—one that, with every stroke, will lift up its voice, and cry—"Unto you, O men, I call. The time is short. Be diligent in business. Be punctual to your engagements. And good people all, remember, that the day is rapidly passing, and the night of death draws near."

THE TRUE AMERICAN PARTY.—Some of the Democrats of New Orleans wrote to Robert C. Wickliffe, asking for the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of Louisiana at the ensuing election. He declines, and in his reply remarks that

"The true American party in this land is the Democratic party. It proscribes no man on account of his birth or of his religion, it adopts as its own the principles contained in the declaration of American Independance. There rests not upon the statue book of our country one measure which has added to its greatness that has not the stamp and impress of Democracy. Under the Democratic rule and policy we have grown from infancy to vigorous manhood. Ours is the greatest, the happiest, and the best country God has give to man. Democracy has made it such, and the Democratic party will continue it so."

PRESBYTERIAN OPPOSITION TO THE K. N's.—The Presbytery of Shenango, of the Associate Presbyterian Church, at a meeting held at New Wilmington, on the 17th ult., adopted the following resolution with reference to Secret Societies:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Presbytery, the principles of our Church exclude from communion the members of the Secret Society, called Know-Nothings, and the members of all such Secret Societies, and that the Presbytery direct sessions to enforce this opinion.

ALL HAIL VIRGINIA!!!

The "Mother of States and of Statesmen" saved from the blighting Curse of Know Nothing Rule!

Democracy Sweeps the State by nearly Eight Thousand Majority!!!

On Thursday last, the 24th inst., the great contest took place in Virginia, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Democratic party over the combined hosts of Whiggery and Know-Nothingism.

HENRY A. WISE (the gifted and eloquent champion of Democracy) is elected Governor by a majority of about 8,000 over FLOURNEY, his Know-Nothing Whig competitor—and this, too, after one of the fiercest and hardest contested campaigns ever witnessed in the Old Dominion.

His Democratic colleages on the State Ticket are also elected by a majority fully equal to that given for Mr. Wise, and every Congressonal district in the State has been carried by the Democracy! So also an increased majority in the Legislature!—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

Glorious Old Virginia.

Doubly has she earned the title of the "Mother of Heroes, Patriots, and Statesmen." While her generous and devoted Democracy survives, Treason may shake her bloody hand over the rest of the Union, only to fall paralyzed, when it is waved in threatening gesture over a soil which has never been polluted with the gore from her reeking fingers. All hail to the noble bosom against which the treacherous blows of a skulking foemen rebound with violence to the assailant. Our appeal to her has not been fruitless. Always first in the list of States, she now towers above them all in her pride of place. Too intelligent to be lured from their love of Constitutional freedom, her gallant Democracy have stayed the desolating tread of Know-Nothingism, and it is now doomed to perish of the innate corruption which has long been festering in its organization. Ever true to her high calling as the *just* umpire between her sister States, faction loses its vigor when it approaches the soil which holds the remains of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and shrivels into nothingness before the remembrance of their austere patriotism. The Demon of Anarchy starves before the holy altar of civil and religious liberty, reared in Virginia for the protection of man's loftiest rights, and guarded by the ever waving swords of Justice and Reason. Back to the murky den of its inception, the foul Spirit of Prejudice has been driven by Virginia's manly sons, and reeling under the strokes of freemen, too brave to be frightened at the hideous aspect of a prowling antagonist, and too generous to forsake the foster brethren of her household, invited to her table by the Fathers of our Constitution, that soulless Monster now staggers to its destruction. The puerile boast that with the conquest of Virginia, the whole South would yield to the degrading embrace of Know-Nothingism, has only paralyzed the tongue that uttered the foul aspersion upon Virginia's heroic virtue.

While examining the returns from our pre-eminent midland Sister, the band of music which the would be Know-Nothing Organ in our vicinity, has kept in motion for an hour or two, suddenly ceased its joyous notes, and was silent for the remainder of the night. What silenced its premature melody? Did the more patriotic sound from Rockingham and Shenandoah, together, with the whole of South Eastern Virginia, drown the voice of their instruments? Or did ROLAND's horn, as its echoes reverberated through the gorges of the Alleghenies, and floated in warlike accents over the vallies of our State, frighten the "foul birds of night" from their croaking chorus? While we are penning this article, the members of the Secret Order are fleeing to their Lodge Rooms, to seek consolation from each other's folly. Degraded miscreants,—had they not read that Mount Vernon holds the ashes of WASHINGTON, and that the Author of the Declaration sleeps beneath the tomb at Monticello? Blinded by their ignorance, and debased by their prejudices, had they never learned that PATRICK HENRY's voice had penetrated into every tenement in Virginia, and rendered loyal to the Constitution all her Democratic sons? Aye—sneak away to your coverts at the voice of Virginia's chivalrous children, ye spotted lepers, for that voice carries a dagger to your prospects; but a humanizing sound to agonizing liberty. Immortal Virginia—the Vestal Virgins were not purer in their lives, in the days of their greatest purity, than you in your political creed. Who dare now say, that Treason can sever this noble Union, whether it comes from the mad fanaticism of Abolitionism, or the lawless violence of a misguided mob? To Virginia, her Sisters can appeal with safety, because Justice, Honor, Valor, and Magnanimity, are the jewels which adorn her coronet. Her position is indeed to be envied—but it is such envy as the good of every clime and creed alone can feel. Virginia has stricken the Monster of Know-Nothingism to the earth, and it is now wreathing in its agonies. Let our Sisters farther South emulate her virtuous bearing, and aid in consigning the carcase of the beast to the grave of its putridity. Virginia is safe against every effort of the unholy combination. Look at the returns under our telegraphic head, and then thank heaven that Virtue still lives in our land.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Argus.

GLORIOUS VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1855.

Messrs. Editors—The Virginia election is over, and "*Sam*," or rather "*Ned Buntline's own party*," is beaten in the State, is beaten in every Congressional District, but one, and is beaten in the Legislature, and the leaders of the dark lantern party have lost all the money they could raise to bet on the result. So confident were they of success that they bet two to one freely, and large amounts were staked on five and ten thousand majority for the dark lantern candidate for Governor. It is said they have lost more than one hundred thousand dollars in this city alone. I think this election has taught the leaders of the *sneaking* party a very useful lesson, and that is, that the binding force of the *oath* of the order, is not sufficiently reliable to justify the risk of large sums of money upon it. They have sworn the members of the order to deceive their opponents, and instead of doing that they deceived those who administered the oath. They have relied on the efficiency of the oath, and have lost their money—indeed, many of them are reduced to poverty. The result of this election has demonstrated the fact, that the boasted *invincibility* of the "invisible" party, which, for a time, struck terror into the Democratic ranks, has in reality no existence. The Democracy of the "Old Dominion" have met "Sam" in a pitched battle, and defeated him—his dark lantern is broken and his military chest gone. His forces are disheartened, disgraced and disbanded. The *tripod*, the *stump* and the *viva voce* vote were elements of power that he could neither control nor resist. Being accustomed to the feeble rays of the dark lantern, he could not endure the rays or the sun at noonday. Poor "Sam"—his power is broken—he has no offices at his disposal—and his "Field Marshalls" will all desert him now, and his subordinate officers will soon follow closely in the footsteps of their illustrious leaders, and poor "Sam" will soon be forgotten, or remembered only to be mocked and ridiculed for his vanity and wickedness, and to be held up as an example of imbecile infamy, to be avoided by broken down politicians and hypocritical aspirants for office and political power.

The nation owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Wise, for his bold, fearless and eloquent defence of Democratic principles and measures, and his masterly and irresistable exposition of the anti-republican, wicked purposes of the dark lantern party. No other man in Virginia could have fought the battle, under all the circumstances, with the signal success that he has achieved, and it would seem that the circumstances which brought him into the field, at the present fearful crisis, were truly providential.

Arrest of Hotel Landlords in Boston for Violations of the New Liquor Law.

BOSTON, May 25.—In the police Court to-day, Moses Williams, Paran Stevens, Lewis Rice, Harvey D. Parker, Samuel Q. Coohran and John Corthell, prominent landlords—all liquor dealers—were arraigned under the new law. The government witnesses not being present, the several cases were postponed till Tuesday next.

From the Democratic (Miss.) Flag.

Know Nothing Exposure!

Another Member Renounces the Midnight Oath Bound Organization!! Read his Letter.

Some weeks ago I authorized the announcement of my name in connection with the candidacy in this county for the office of probate judge at the ensuing November election. Within the last few days considerable excitement has been produced in the community by the exposure of an organization yclept the know-nothing party, with its aliases of "stars and stripes," "native American," &c., &c., with which exposure my name has been associated and subjected to aspersion by the unscrupulous of the adherents of that party. As an incumbent of a public office—as an aspirant for promotion, and a private citizen—I feel it a duty I owe to the public and myself to give a brief history of my connexion with the order, and my reasons for abandoning and exposing it publicly. I here beg leave to state, however, that I was not the first to lift the veil of secrecy, but having declared to its members my absolute determination to do so at what I conceived to be the proper time, I have now no disposition to shrink from the responsibility, nor from making this still more public exposure of an organization which I had denounced to its members early in the outset of my career in it as dastardly—corrupt in its aims, and hypocritical in its pretensions.

Sometime in July or August of last year, a gentleman, or, if you prefer, a Yankee piano peddler—a whig—introduced the order in our town through two other gentlemen and myself. I was most solemnly assured that it had not, nor could have, the remotest connexion with either of the old parties—that its principles would not clash with any political or religious sentiments heretofore entertained, provided I was not myself a Catholic—that the secrecy of the identity of the Order, to which I offered serious objections, was merely a policy for the protection of its members from the violence of foreigners in the cities—and that, when it should have attained sufficient numbers and importance for self-protection, the mask was to be dropped. With these, and many other assurances, I submitted—not so much, perhaps, from implicit confidence as from curiosity, and an unwillingness to condemn anything thus plausibly presented, and which had already attained a degree of consequence in the land, without some better grounds for doing so than I had hitherto enjoyed. I was immediately made president of the council at this place; presided over some three or four meetings, at which many were initiated—whigs rushing into it with great eagerness; sometimes a democrat was presented, on which latter occasion the *chuckle* was rather ill-suppressed.

A mysterious order, so exciting to the curiosity—so well calculated to enlist the sympathy of the religious Protestant—was seized upon for its availability by the whig party at once, and has swept over the country like wildfire—embracing at this time within its pale the entire Whig party, with but a few isolated exceptions, and a considerable number of the democratic party, imposed upon by its pretexts and unsuspicious of its aims; in all about twelve hundred (in this county) initiated, eight hundred of whom are regarded by the leaders as reliable in an emergency. It is somewhat remarkable that among its zealous supporters are men who heretofore have been harrassed by no dread from foreign political influence and made their indifference to all religious creeds rather a boast, but are now suddenly warmed into fervid enthusiasm and serious apprehensions for the safety of our political and protestant institutions! I abandoned it in disgust, but with careful attention to its various modes and phases till the time of its recent public exposure. I denounced it at best an adroit party whig trick, a fraud practiced upon myself and other democrats under the guise of religion and love of country!—the desperate hope, as they admitted, of the Whig party in this State and country! I felt that I was presiding over unhallowed ceremonies at the holocaust of the Democratic party,—the party of the government, the party of Jefferson and the patriot President, the party of my early adoption and warm support through life, over which I was called upon to pronounce an "Amen!" as choking to the utterance as that of Macbeth.

The obligation of the order requires the candidate for admission to swear that he "will reveal none of the secrets, signs, grips, passwords, &c., of the order," and furthermore, to "promise and swear that he will *vote for the nominee of the know-nothing party* if he can conscientiously do so; if he cannot, *he will not vote against him*;" and, as one of "the secrets" of the order, "that you are not to let it be known that you are, or that you know of any one else being a member of this order; nor do you know that such an order exists in your community. But when asked any question in reference to it, you are to say that you *know nothing* about it, or give at least an evasive answer." It may here be remarked that the express direction of the charge is to convey deliberately a *false impression*, to lie on the plea of public policy—a plea which in this case receives no palliation in a moral sense.

When you wish to get a *friend* to join the order, the precise mode of entrapping is enjoined in solemn charge. "You are first to ascertain his views of the order. If he denounce it, you are to drop the subject for the time being. If his views are favorable, however, you are to express an anxiety yourself to learn something more about it, perhaps to join it, if you thought you could discover their place of meeting; that you have a suspicion that such an order may exist in the community; then propose that you and he join together, and that you will endeavor to ascertain their place of meeting," &c., &c. The unmanly duplicity of such conduct in an order contemplating a great religious and political reform needs no comment.

The reasons which I offer to the public for an infraction of what the order claims to be a sacred obligation, and to which I invite the attention of my accusers, are the following:

First. An obligation administered by the representative or officer of an incorporate body, as in this case, is nugatory. Whatever the obligations of Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship may be, the cases are not analogous. These are corporate organizations, operating under the sanction and seal of the State where they exist; have a chartered right to sue, prosecute, recover, &c.; without which *their* obligation, if they have such, would be nugatory. This position no respectable jurist will question.

Secondly. A moral obligation, the preservation of which enforces the commission of a moral wrong, (to create false impression—to lie, as in know-nothingism,) is void, because every rational, accountable creature is under prior obligation to his Creator to do what he knows to be right; or, to adopt the precise language of Paley, whom none, I dare say, question, "Promises (or promissory oaths) are not binding where the performance is unlawful, even where the unlawfulness is known to the parties at the time of making them; as where an assassin promises his employer to despatch his rival or his enemy, a servant to betray his master, a friend to assist in a scheme of seduction, &c., &c. The parties in these cases are not obliged to perform what the promise requires, because they are under prior obligation to the country? Their promise; their own act and deed. But an obligation from which a man can discharge himself, by his own act, is no obligation at all. The guilt, therefore, of such promises lies in the making, not in the breaking of them; and if, in the interval between the promise and the performance, a man so far recover his reflection as to repent his engagements, he ought certainly to break through them."

Thirdly. Aside from the above reason, I feel myself absolved from the faithlessness of the representation of the designs of the order, from the imposition of fraud upon myself and its members, in its proving to be a party trick, thereby clashing with my "political sentiments" and liberties; for, to quote from the same authority again in point, "when the promise (or promissory oath) is understood by the promise to proceed upon a certain supposition, or when the promiser apprehended it to be so understood, and that supposition turns out to be false, then the promise is not binding." If these facts, reason, and authority, are questioned, then it will devolve upon my traducers to prove the contrary.

To the honorable whigs and democrats who have, from thoughtlessness or curiosity, become members of this order, I would say, if you are not satisfied that "I speak the things that I do know, and testify that which I have seen," just continue with the order till you have had more ample time to observe its workings; if then you judge (as you most assuredly will) as I have—"if you have nature in you—bear it not."

To my furious fellow-members I would just observe, in conclusion, that their manifestations of indignation towards myself for the exposure I have made, is the most conclusive evidence against themselves, in the eyes of all "out-siders." I cannot, with all the vanity I can invest, flatter myself that my moral infirmity in the promises, *but their own*, is the true cause of their incensed condition. Had they been exposed in an honorable trick—in a respectable trick—in a tolerable trick—or in any other than such as I have pronounced it—*they* would have seen but little cause to "weep day and night" their crocodile tears over my infirmities. Moreover, the whiggery of the trick is but too clearly established by the identity of the persons manifesting excitement and indignation, under the denunciation of their daring whig bond-paying bantling, to require any further demonstration of the fact.

M. A. McKINNON.

OXFORD, April 26, 1855.

TOM FOOLERY.

☞The Philadelphia *News* of last Saturday (one of the organ-grinders of the K. N's in that city) administered the following terrible *dose* to its readers after receiving returns from the strong-holds of Whiggery in the Old Dominion! Who can read it without feeling regret and mortification that such a compound of humbug and meanness should be placed at the head of a Journal, as the expounder of public sentiment, in the great CITY of the Keystone State!

SAM'S WORK IN VIRGINIA.

Sam seems to have made sad havoc among the Loco Focos of the Old Dominion. Sufficient has been heard of his operations there on Thursday last, to assure us that the Americans have redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled that noble old Commonwealth, which has hitherto served as a sort of Sebastopol to the Democracy. Notwithstanding the idle and vain glorious boast of Henry A. Wise, that he would carry the State by no less than fifteen or twenty thousand majority, it is now reduced to a certainty that he is ingloriously beaten by Thomas S. Flourney, and it may be by a majority equal to that claimed for himself. Property qualification, viva voce voting, and all the other arbitrary and anti-Democratic features which Loco-Focoism engrafted upon the institutions of the State, and to which he referred with a boasting confidence in his last appeal to the voters of the State, as safegnards against Americans, proved of no avail. Sam, with his invincible forces, triumphed over all the obstacles thus interposed, and has come out of the contest more than conqueror.—All honor to him for his achievement.

This is undoubtedly a great political triumph, far more important than any yet achieved by the American party. It cannot prove otherwise than the death-knell to Loco-Focoism. The Old Dominion, which never heretofore could be swerved in its adherence and support, was the last stay and hope that corrupt and unprincipled party had for its continued existence as a National organization. With its defeat there will end its National existence. It may continue in name, but it will no longer be a powerful and controlling party of the Nation.—*Philadelphia News of Saturday last.*

"ALL HONOR to SAM!"

Past Errors and Present Reforms.

It is surprising to see for how many years mankind has been shrouded in ignorance. It is more than surprising to know, as we do at last, that all the greatest efforts of human intellect have been devoted to the illustration of dangerous or ridiculous theories, and that what our poets have sung and our orators celebrated have been miscalled virtues, in the spirit of insane infatuation. All our history must be re-written. The dead past must be set forth in other lights and shades. Philosophy itself is proved to be a fable. Deeds that have been honored must be reviewed by a new standard and corrected by a new example. Men that are still regarded as benefactors to their race must be pushed from their pedestals, and the whole structure of society, politics, and morals reconstructed and rebuilt from what we have been foolish enough to regard as its enduring foundations. In a word, we have fallen upon new times. New men have originated new ideas; and we must incontinently adapt ourselves to these ideas, or be swept into perdition. The mistakes we have fallen into are at once proof of our own intellectual weakness and of our moral degradation.

Let us take the United States as the theatre upon which most of these mistakes have happened, and where they have been most resolutely persevered in.

It was a great mistake for the persecuted people of the Old World to indulge the idea that they could escape the pains and penalties of a State system of religious persecution by coming hither. It is true they found here a new country and a native population, but the idea that that country could successfully resist the proscriptive example of the tyrants of Europe was a dream like that which filled the minds of the early adventurers, who looked upon this hemisphere as a land whose streams were amber and whose sands were gold. What right had they to expect that such a land would be reserved to them or their descendants? What reason had they to suppose that others would not come after them, with the sword and the brand, the torture and the stake?

It is a mistake, also, to suppose that the foreigners who assisted us in the revolution have not been fully paid off for their services—yes, paid off and discharged. It would be a greater mistake, if possible, to suppose that these men fought for anything but pay. Their whole adventure proves to be a shrewd speculation; while we, who have been looking upon them as so many heroes and gods, must revise our reverential emotions, and rate them as the merest soldiers of fortune.

It is a grand mistake to suppose that George Washington had any regard for the foreigners who fought in the revolution. On the contrary, as recent researches prove, he was all the time their secret enemy. The letters and speeches which we have been reading as his, and approving because they were his, are, doubtless, wretched forgeries. It is important that, in adopting the new version of his character and his sentiments, we should also correct our admiration for Lafayette and his foreign compatriots, because it is now clear enough that Washington had little or no respect for them.

It is also a most grievous mistake to suppose that there was any such thing as religious toleration in the creed of our revolutionary ancestors. Our old-fashioned notions of Roger Williams, William Penn, and George Calvert, must be thrown off as so many worn-out clothes. Williams was a miserable old fanatic; Penn, a trader in lands and in Indian goods; and Lord Baltimore, a ranting Catholic, whose violence and bigotry were only excelled by that other impostor, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Such are a few of the popular errors which the new party is about to set in a proper light before the world. The age in which we live is an age of reason and of reform—of new manners and new men. And all of us that have souls to be saved must bow down to the teachings of the oracles that have risen among us to set this crooked world straight. Our condition will be peculiar after the reform is complete. But if we discard such foreign works as the Bible, as Milton, as Shakspeare—if we throw aside all respect for Magna Charta, with its machinery of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, &c.—if we establish a quarantine beyond which nothing shall come that is not purely American, whether of men or things—at least, we shall have a happier Arcadia than that of old. What need of the antiquated authors we have named, when we can preserve the recollections and the writings of Mrs. Stowe, Miss Bunkley, and the honorable Ned Buntline? What need of the Bible if Mormonism is retained in the pale of society, an off-shot of our revived nativism? What need of great names from other lands while William Poole, Henry Wilson, and their great deeds, are left among us to guide and guard us?—*Washington Union.*

Terrible Accident on the Jeffersonville Railroad.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 13th inst. says:

The locomotive Bartholomew, to which was attached the freight train, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, a few miles beyond Henryville, by which accident the engineer, Griffin Harris, and the fireman, Thomas Cornell, were instantly killed, and a brakeman, whose name we did not learn was seriously, if not dangerously wounded.

The accident was caused by the want of water in the boiler, and was the result of either gross ignorance or culpable carelessness.

The pumps were known to be out of order and unserviceable, and under these circumstances, it is a matter of surprise to us that the engineer was allowed to use the engine.

The force of the explosion was terrific. The engineer was blown one hundred and seventy paces from the train, through the thick branches of the trees, upon which were scattered remnants of his mutilated body and torn clothing. The fireman was horribly mangled; his entrails torn out; a portion of his liver was found in one place, an arm in another—his legs in another. The spectacle was shocking to look upon. Mr. Cornell was a highly respectable citizen of Edinburg, and a member of the Masonic Lodge of that place. Mr. Harris, the engineer, was also a young man, of high respectability, and of sober, steady habits.

The locomotive was the most complete wreck we have ever seen, and portions of it were thrown several hundred feet. Several of the freight cars were badly smashed up. The loss which the Company will sustain in consequence of the accident will not fall short of $10,000.

THE DROUGHT IN LOUISIANA.—The Baton Rouge Gazette, in an article on the weather, says:

"Several of the planters in Piny Woods, and even in the Felicianas, have to travel from five to eight miles to water their cattle. Every stream, rivulet, and pond, (many of which had not been known to dry within the memory of the oldest inhabitant,) are drained of their last drop—creating considerable mortality among the cattle ranging in the woods, to the detriment and ruin of many growers, whose very means of subsistence is in the cattle market.

"In some parts of Livingston parish immense cane lands have been on fire for more than a month, and it is doubtful whether the Colvel will be able to stop the ravages of the fire. The cracking and bursting of the cane can be heard at half a mile distance, and the whole appearance of that country is gloomy. Unless we have rain very soon, the raising of any crops this year in this section will be a visionary idea.

A Huge Pile of Serpents.

Baron Humboldt says:—"In the savannahs of Izacubo, Guiana, I saw the most wonderful and terrible spectacle that can be seen: and although it be not uncommon to natives, no traveler has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to sound the passages, while I preferred to skirt the forests. One of the men who formed the vanguard returned at full gallop and called to me, 'Here sir come and see serpents in a pile.' He pointed to something elevated in the middle of the savannah swamp, which appeared like a bundle of arms. One of my company said, 'This is certainly one of the assemblies of serpents which heap themselves on each other after a violent tempest. I have heard of these, but never saw any; let us proceed cautiously, and not go too near them.'

"When we were within 20 paces of it, the terror of our horses prevented our approaching nearer, to which none of us inclined. On a sudden the pyramid mass became agitated: a horid hissing issued from it, thousands of serpents rolled spirally on each other, and shot forth out of the circle their envenomed darts and fiery eyes to us. I own I was the first to draw back, but when I saw this formidable phalanx remain at its post, and appear to be more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode around in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then thought what could be the design of this assemblage; and I concluded that this species of serpent dreaded some colossal enemy, which might be the great serpent or cayman, and they reunite themselves after seeing the enemy, so as to resist the enemy in a mass.

BEREAVEMENT.—A young son of Mr. Charles Rhoads of Pottsgrove township, this county, was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, about a month since. Medical attention was given, and some of Dr. Stoy's remedy was procured, but it did not remain upon the child's stomach. Last week the lad complained of pain in the arm, which was followed by a general prostration of the system, accompanied by slight spasms, which ended in death on Saturday morning last. The sickness if from the wound he received was in the mildest form, but is nevertheless a sad bereavement.

The record of this case is only useful as a caution to the public to put an end to all suspicious looking curs that are permitted to run at large, nine-tenths of which are a public nuisance and no advantage to the owners.—*Pottstown Ledger.*

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—A few days since, while Mrs. Danforth, of Warren, Pa., was engaged in her usual duties, a heavy thunder storm came up, and in the midst of its fury a lightning stroke descended upon her, burning her hair from the crown of the head to the back of the neck, melting her hair pins, and proceeding down her body—leaving its mark as it went—until it passed through the floor. Strange to say, the lady lived and is rapidly recovering.

WELL SAID.—An exchange paper with great truth observes:

"The Know-Nothing creed declares the humble Catholic, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker, unworthy of political sympathy, while the atheist, deist, debauchee, infidel, Mormon, or Buhdist, is recognized as a worthy brother."

WHEAT CROP IN MARYLAND.—We have conversed with gentlemen in the farming interest, from Prince George's, Hartford and Somerset counties, who state that the present prospects are highly favorable for an abundant crop of wheat. From other parts of the State we have heard of signs equally cheering for breadstuffs generally. The planting for the potatoe crop, all over the country, we observe by the papers, has been more extensive, than perhaps, on any former occasion.—*Balt. Patriot.*

VALUABLE
Mill Property for Sale!

The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private sale, his valuable Mill Property, situate about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniatta River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.

The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.

There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.

Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.

☞TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.

HIRAM F. ROHM.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS Otho Wilson, late of Southampton township, Bedford County, died seized of the following estate:

A tract of land, situate in Southampton township, containing one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining lands of Solomon Rices' heirs, and David Rice on the East, Jacob Clitz on the West.

Leaving a widow, Henrietta, who resides in Bedford County, Pennsylvania; and issue ten children, to wit: Stephen, residing in Bedford County, Penna: Alfred, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland; Hugh, residing in Bedford County, Pa., Susannah Rice, wife of Solomon Rice, deceased, who is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: David, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland: Alfred, residing in Bedford County, Pa., Jane, residing in Bedford County, Penna. Charlotte, residing in Allegheny County, Md., Jonathan, residing in Bedford County, Penna., Francis, residing in Bedford County, Pa., and Elmira, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Jackson residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Martha, intermarried with Hiram Wolford, residing in Allegheny county, Marylnnd; Jonathan, residing in Allegany county, Maryland; Sarah, intermarried with Henry Mills, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Otho, residing in Iowa, and Jemima Wilson, residing in Bedford county.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on TUESDAY the 26th day of JUNE inst., when and where all interested can attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS, John Blankley, late of Providence township, Bedford County, died seized of the following Real Estate:

A tract of land, containing about three hundred acres, adjoining lands of Wm. O'Neal, Wm. Cornell, widow Evans and Lewis Koons; situate in Monroe township.

Leaving issue, six children, to wit: Jane and Job, of whom petitioner, (C. E. Shannon, Esq.) is guardian: Lot, residing in Bedford County, Elizabeth, residing in Bedford County, Nancy, residing in Bedford County, and Emily residing in Fulton County.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premise, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE inst., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

Whereas, James Barefoot, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land containing two hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts, situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of George Renninger, William Renninger, John Nunemaker, Peter Renninger, and others.

Leaving a widow, Mary, and issue twelve children, viz:

Rebecca, intermarried with John Moore, residing in Bedford county, Elizabeth, intermarried with Solomon Hammers, residing in Somerset county; Sarah, intermarried with Frederick Renninger, residing in Somerset county; William Barefoot, residing in Bedford county; Isabella, intermarried with James Taylor, residing in Bedford county: James Barefoot, residing in Bedford county; Mary, intermarried with Alexander Stanton, residing in Somerset county: Margaret, intermarried with John P. Bowers, residing in Bedford county; Samuel Barefoot, residing in Bedford county, Job Barefoot, residing in Blair county, Charlotte Barefoot, residing in Bedford county, and George Barefoot, residing in Bedford county.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, inst. when an where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, will please make payment. My Bills are in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., where those indebted will please call, and thus save costs.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

Notice!

Those who borrowed grain and flour of me, are notified that I shall want it by the first day of August next, and sooner, if convenient. It can be left at the mill of David Patterson, Esq.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER,

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The State Treasurer having made a peremptory call on the Treasurer of this County, for all State taxes up to and including those of '55, Collectors are, therefore, hereby required to collect and pay over, *without delay*, the amount of State taxes yet due on their respective duplicates. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN MOWER,
June 1, 1855. Attorney.

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors.

JOHN H. RUSH,
Treasurer.

May 18, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT,

Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. ☞ Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold.

☞Office in Julianna street.

Bedford, May 11, 1855—6m.

ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of FOUR PER CENT, has been laid on the premium notes of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, which were in force on the 15th day of March last. The members of said Company are hereby required to pay their pro rata to the authorized Collectors or Treasurers of the Company within thirty days, in accordance with the By-Laws and Charter of said Company. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

May 11, 1855.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest.

JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

Henry S. King,
(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead.)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Rice, late of Southampton Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. DONAHOE.
April 6, 1855. Adm'r.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1851. G. H. SPANG.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
March 30, 1855. For the Heirs.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

D. Horder,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

Fish!

Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackeral, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

Ladies Dress Goods.
Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

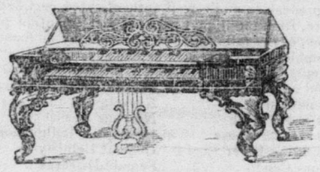
Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal
Awarded to C. MEYER,
For his Two Pianoes, London, October 15, '51.



C. MEYER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianoes equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.

Wareroom No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1855—3m.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Private Sale!

One four-horse Broad-wheel wagon and wagon bed, three two-horse plow double trees and single trees, one large work horse good plow leader, cheap; one two-horse market wagon with springs and covered bed, one Hydrolic Ram to force water from creeks and springs on hills, one four-horse power and threshing machine and shaker, one Iron seed-roiler, and seed-drill, all will be sold low by

CHARLES COLFELT.

May 4, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Blair, Sr., late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BLAIR,
Administrator.

May 4, 1855.*

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.*

WM. B. ELTONHEAD,
No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

MERCERSBURG

Stone and Earthenware to be had at

WM. & J. C. KISER'S,
Bedford, Pa.

May 4, 1855.*

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)
BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 148 South Second Street,
Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New *Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,* in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

CARPETINGS—Ingrain, Wool, Fig, Rag and Listing Carpets, and Mattings for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Ties—in great variety for sale at

CHEAP SIDE.

BONNETS.—Belgrade, French lace, Hungarian, Albini, Manmilla, White, Tripler and Rutland braid Bonnets—for sale cheap, at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

FLATS & BLOOMERS—Misses' Ruthland Flats and Bloomers, trimed and untrimed, for sale at

CHEAP SIDE.

GROCERIES.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cts. prime do 15 cents. Golden Syrup and prime N. O. Molasses for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

SUGARS.—Granulated and Crushed Sugars. White clarified do 10 cts. Nice New Orleans at 7 and 8 cts. for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

April 13, 1855.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
New Spring and Summer Goods.

The undersigned, thankful to their friends and patrons for the kind and very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, and also inform them that they are now receiving from the eastern cities, and opening at

CHEAP SIDE!

A large and handsome assortment of new style

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people, all of which they are prepared to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

and approved produce, or upon a short credit to good and punctual customers.

OUR MOTTO,

"Short profits, many sales and quick returns," will still continue the ruling feature.

Come, then, and see the bargains, and buy only when satisfied that it's your interest to do so.

We will take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

April 6, 1855.

NOTICE:—Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Jacob Diehl, late of East Providence township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Administrator.

May 11, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE
Coal and Timber Lands and Hotel Property.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Cumberland,

ON FRIDAY THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1855,

the following valuable property in Allegheny County:

That valuable Tract of Coal Land, known as

'MAIDEN'S DELIGHT,'

containing 119½ ACRES, more or less, situate on Moore's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, and within three miles of its junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is entirely underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, fifteen feet in thickness. Its soil is good for agricultural purposes and is now covered with a fine growth of Oak and other valuable Timber. This piece of property is admirably adapted for the basis of a Coal Company, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, and can be put in operation at a small expense.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND CONTAININIG

100 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, KNOWN AS THE

"MILLER" or "COHBS" Farm,

on Jackson's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, which is easy of access. The soil is of good quality, and is now under cultivation. It is well supplied with buildings and all other improvements necessary for farming purposes.

One other Tract of Land Called

"GLORY,"

Containing 100 acres, situate on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at Evert's Tunnel, underlaid with *THREE VEINS of COAL,* 6 feet, 5 feet, and 4 feet in thickness, accessible at the very edge of the Rail Road; it also contains a vein of valuable IRON ORE, 8 feet in thickness, now open.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, CALLED

"Perry's First,"

containing 169 ACRES, more or less, covered with a fine growth of White Pine and other Timber, from which Lumber of excellent quality can be manufactured. The soil is well adpated for pasturage or farming purposes. The situation is only a short distance south west of Frostburg.

ALSO—THE

Saint Nicholas Hotel,

on the corner of Baltimore and George Street, Cumberland, nearly opposite the proposed depot of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, and the new depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is new, and built in the most substantial manner, replete with every convenience. It contains ample accommodations for 200 persons. All the apartments are large and commodious, well lighted and ventilated,

ON THE PROPERTY IS A LARGE

BRICK CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE,
WITH SLEEPING APARTMENTS FOR SERVANTS ATTACHED.

This Hotel is considered equal to any in the State. The Furniture is of the most costly kind, all new, and can be purchased with the property if desired.

☞TERMS:—Easy, and will be made known on the day of sale.

***Capitalists wishing to secure valuable property are respectfully invited to give any or all of the above property an early examination.

☞Should any information be required please address the undersigned at Potomac Furnace, Loudon Co. Va.

JOHN W. GEARY.

April 20, 1855.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undimmished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
MUSIC,	8 00
PIANO,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,
Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

BACON AND FISH.

Just received and for sale, a lot of Hams, Shoulders and Sides—also, a fresh supply of Mackanaw trout.

RUPP & OSTER.

May 4, 1855.

Notice to Retailers.

IN PURSUANCE of an Act of Assembly approved the 8th day of May, 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each county to publish in the months of April and May of each year a list of all retailers of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares and Merchandise, notice is hereby given to Retailers in Classes, as directed by law, that the Taxes must be paid to the County Treasurer, on or before the first day of August next.

	Class.	License.
A. B. Cramer & Co.	12	$12 50
Sansom & Gephart,	13	10 00
N. Lyons,	13	10 00
Rupp & Oster	"	10 00
Peter Radebaugh	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.	"	7 00
Dugdale & Kelly,	"	10 00
Robert Fyan,	"	7 00
Mrs. Potts,	"	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	"	7 00
C. Loyer,	"	7 00
Wm. Schaffer	"	7 00
Sonnaborn & Co.	"	7 00
James K. Hallam,	"	7 00
Eli Fisher,	"	7 00
John Arnold,	"	7 00
Andris Saupp	"	7 00
Dr. Reamer,	"	10 50
Dr. Harry,	"	10 50
Eating Houses.		
John G. Minnich,	8	5 00
John J. Luther,	8	5 00
A. Defibaugh,	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger,	8	5 00
West Providence.		
Wm. States & Co.	14	10 50
W. McIlheny & Co.	"	7 00
Jacob Barndollar & Co.	13	10 00
James Barndollar,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Monroe.		
J. Horton,	"	7 00
D. Fletcher,	"	7 00
Michael Miller,	"	10 00
Southampton.		
M. Cabner,	"	10 50
Wm. Lashley,	"	10 50
M. Walters,	"	7 00
Colerain.		
J. M. Van Horn,	"	7 00
A. James,	"	7 00
Corle & Co.	"	10 00
Broad Top.		
Joseph Fisher,	"	7 00
Evans & Brother,	"	7 00
Fluck & Hetrick,	"	7 00
Liberty.		
Daniel Berkstresser,	"	7 00
Thomas Evans,	"	7 00
Thomas McGillan,	"	10 00
Patton & Gessler,	13	10 00
Joseph Crisman,	14	7 00
Jacob Snider	"	7 00
James Dunn,	"	7 00
John Cyphers,	"	7 00
Wm. Fisher,	"	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
J. S. Schell,	"	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	"	7 00
Statler & Son,	"	7 00
Snively & Co.	"	7 00
Miller & Conley,	"	7 00
Widow Schell & Son,	"	7 00
Colvin & Robinson,	"	7 00
Juniata.		
Turner & Kegg,	"	7 00
Wm. Keyser,	"	7 00
Wm. Platt & Brother,	"	7 00
Joseph Gondon,	"	10 50
F. Hildebrant,	"	7 00
Londonderry.		
Thomas J. Porter,	"	7 00
James Mattingly,	"	7 00
East Providence.		
John Nycum,	"	7 00
Henry Reimund,	"	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	"	7 00
Harrison.		
T. B. Wertz,	"	7 00
Jacob G. Devore, Jr.	"	10 00
John Fichner,	"	7 00
Mr. Hickson,	"	7 00
Hopewell.		
John Dasher,	"	10 50
John King & Brother,	"	7 00
Middle Woodberry.		
Jacob Brennaman,	13	10 00
G. R. Barndollar,	13	10 00
J. W. Duncan,	13	10 00
Putt & Brother,	14	10 00
P. Kagy, Eating House,	8	5 50
South Woodberry.		
James Piper,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster,	"	7 00
D. B. Buck,	"	7 00
George Kauffman,	"	7 00
Bedford Township.		
Edward Hoffman,	"	7 00
St. Clair.		
F. D. Beegle,	"	10 50
G. B. Amick & Brother,	"	7 00
Jacob H. Wright,	"	7 00
J. B. Smith,	"	7 00
Wm. Wench,	"	10 50
G. D. Trout,	"	7 00
Cumberland Valley.		
Jacob Anderson,	"	7 00
John May,	"	7 00

JOHN TAYLOR, *Treasurer.*
Treasurers Office, May 15, 1855.

J. White,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. *Money procured* on Bond and Mortgage, PERSONAL PROPERTY and MERCHANDISE. Apply to or address as above.

May 18, 1855.—3m.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Estate of Thomas Keeffe, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate, that they will be required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. H. SPANG, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

From and after the 1st day of July next, the notes and accounts due the Estate of James M. Gibson, deceased, will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. Save Costs!

S. H. TATE,
May 25, 1855. Adm'r.

Private Sale of Valuable Property.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Boydstown, about half a mile west of the Borough of Bedford, on the turnpike road, consisting of two Dwelling Houses, a Black-smith and Wagon maker Shop, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two lots and a half of ground attached, on which are a number of fine fruit trees. This property is every way desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it.

JACOB SEMLER.

May 25. 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers. Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞*Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

FULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain —and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1851, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,

McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready soje at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞*Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.

The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.